

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
MASSACHUSETTS  
SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED  
AT WALTHAM,  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1910.



BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.  
1911.



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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
Trustees for 1910-1911, . . . . .	5
Officers for 1910-1911, . . . . .	6
Members of the Corporation, . . . . .	8
Report of the Trustees, . . . . .	9
Report of the Superintendent, . . . . .	13
Report of the Treasurer of the Corporation, . . . . .	22
Report of the Treasurer of the Institution, . . . . .	24
Valuation, . . . . .	29
Classification and Methods of Training and Instruction, . . . . .	30
Laws relating to the School, . . . . .	36
Forms of Application, . . . . .	40
Terms of Admission, . . . . .	43
Rules and Regulations, . . . . .	44
By-laws of the Corporation and Trustees, . . . . .	46
Notice, . . . . .	49



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BOYS' DORMITORY, . . . . .	MISS JANE SIMPSON.
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MRS. LAVINIA DONNELL.

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**Supervisors at Templeton Colony.**

MR. JOHN HEDMAN.

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MR. CECIL LAUGHTON.

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---

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Henry A. Wood, M.D., Waltham.  
Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton.

# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,  
WAVERLEY, Dec. 1, 1910.

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of Insanity.*

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

We have now 1,430 feeble-minded inmates, of whom 1,200 are at Waverley and 230 at Templeton. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1,376, of whom 1,150 are at Waverley and 226 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

The year just concluded has been one of the uneventful years in the history of the school. The record shows no unusual number of admissions, discharges or deaths. The health of the inmates has been good, both at Waverley and at Templeton.

We are receiving many cases which come distinctly for observation; if they are found not to be feeble-minded they are discharged, and if they are insane they are immediately committed to one of the State hospitals. The period of observation varies in length, depending upon the difficulty of the diagnosis.

During the year many patients, away on vacation, have been automatically discharged under the provisions of section 75 of chapter 504 of the Acts of 1909, which provides that "any patient who has not returned to the institution at the expiration of six months shall be deemed to be discharged therefrom."

Through our superintendent, Dr. Fernald, we have co-operated with the officers of the Lancaster State Industrial School in the



examination of defective girls. Dr. Fernald goes to Lancaster and assists the officers of the school in picking out the feeble-minded cases and the insane cases, and they are then transferred directly to Waverley, to Wrentham or to the insane hospitals. A standard has been adopted by the Worcester County judge of probate by which he decides whether to commit to this school or not.

Requests for admission are constantly increasing, and the last quarter showed a greater number, excepting once or twice, than ever before in the history of the school. Many of the cases, as we have said above, are puzzling cases, and require prolonged observation to determine where they belong. The border-line and the criminal imbeciles are still at the front, and they are crowding out the normal feeble-minded. The variety and number of cases in which discharges are requested seem to be on the increase, and many are difficult to decide. We are still face to face with the question of whether it is the duty of this Board to restrain weak girls of immoral tendencies who cannot always qualify as being feeble-minded.

By reference to our last annual report, the sixty-second, it will be noted that we requested appropriations from the Legislature for the purpose of building a much-needed hospital for adult males (\$10,000); for an addition to the south nurses' home, to accommodate 21 nurses (\$15,000); for iron stairways and fire-escapes in the administration building (\$3,000), and \$8,000 to enable us to purchase 80 more cows, to be housed at the colony, where room is ready for them.

Appropriations for these purposes were all refused by the ways and means committee, although the requests, except for the iron stairways, had the approval of the public charities committee and of the State Board of Insanity. These refusals break the heretofore unbroken record of this school in never having asked of the Legislature in vain. The desire to keep down all appropriations for the year was at the bottom of the action of the committee, and some of the other institutions were treated in like manner.

As we were led to believe that there would be no objection to our installing the iron stairways and fire-escapes, with our own labor and out of running expenses, the changes have been begun, thus taking steps to eliminate the last remaining dangerous place in the housing of our inmates and attendants.

Instead of shipping milk from Templeton, we have sent down cows to Waverley, so that now we are getting one-third the milk needed here from our own cows. With the young stock which we have coming on, we can soon double the amount of milk produced.

This change will enable us to save the Commonwealth the large amounts which we have heretofore paid to local producers for our milk supply, and this method of acquiring cows by raising our own stock will do away with the necessity of a special appropriation for this purpose.

In order to care for the increased number of cows at Waverley, our barns must be enlarged, and that we expect to do from time to time.

The year has been a prosperous one at the colony, and although the crops do not all equal the banner crops of last year, yet they have been profuse, and all we can use. Last year we had to sell about 1,600 bushels of potatoes. This year we shall have enough, but no more than we can use ourselves. Sixteen head of cattle have been killed and 125 pigs have produced about 14,000 pounds of pork, for consumption at Waverley and Templeton.

The additions to the farm colony are nearly completed, so that 50 boys more can be sent there in the spring, and 25 to Eliot.

On the whole, we are well satisfied that our request for \$10,000 for an addition to the present hospital was refused, for we find already, as was stated at the time of making our request, that it would have been insufficient for our needs in the immediate future. This year we shall request an entirely new hospital for adult males, and, to comply with the terms of the new law, we have prepared plans, specifications and bids, which must be filed with the request for an appropriation. Plans, etc., for an addition to the south nurses' home are prepared, and will be filed with a request for an appropriation for that purpose, which we shall also renew this year. The nurses are crowded for room, some single rooms being used for sleeping purposes for two nurses, one nurse sleeping in the bed in the daytime and another nurse sleeping in the same bed at night, so that in effect two nurses are occupying a single room.

New requirements are confronting us, and will continue to do so as the years go on. Separate care for the tubercular cases, in conformity with the action now being taken by the State, must



soon be provided. This and the new hospital for adult males will call for additional attendants, for whom provision must be made.

It has been suggested that this institution had reached the limit of its requirements. This is far from the fact. We have a large number of inmates, growing older every year, who will never leave us until they die, — and we shall always have such cases. In course of time homes for aged men and for aged women must be provided. They have never grown old here before. The care of these will necessitate more attendants.

Again, the criminal defectives must be separated and cared for specially, in a building by themselves, and later in a colony expressly designed for and devoted to them.

These are a few indications of what we must expect to be called upon to provide for, if not immediately, in the not far distant future.

Should it appear to any one that we are unmindful of the amount of expenses that we are suggesting, we would refer to the total cost of the entire plant of this school at Waverley and at Templeton, which is \$901,100, or a per capita cost of but \$626, based on a total capacity of 1,440 inmates, which is the present capacity of both places.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2D.  
FRANCIS J. BARNES.  
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THOMAS W. DAVIS.  
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FELIX E. GATINEAU.  
WILLIAM W. SWAN.  
CHARLES E. WARE.  
JOSEPH B. WARNER.  
FRANK G. WHEATLEY.  
EDMUND M. WHEELWRIGHT.  
STEPHEN M. WELD.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

I hereby submit the following annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910:<sup>1</sup>—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number present Nov. 30, 1909, . . . . .	807	576	1,383
Admissions for the year, . . . . .	136	111	247
School cases, . . . . .	49	37	86
Custodial cases, . . . . .	87	74	161
Whole number of cases during the year, . . . . .	943	687	1,630
Discharged during the year, . . . . .	72	105	177
Died during the year, . . . . .	10	13	23
Number present Nov. 30, 1910, . . . . .	861	569	1,430
State patients, . . . . .	816	540	1,356
Private patients, . . . . .	27	16	43
New England beneficiaries, . . . . .	18	13	31
Daily average number of patients, . . . . .	838	565	1,403
Number Nov. 30, 1910, at school, . . . . .	631	569	1,200
Number Nov. 30, 1910, at colony, . . . . .	230	—	230
Applications during the year, . . . . .	—	—	436

Of the admissions, 64 were young, improvable pupils; 51 males were over fourteen years of age; 62 females were over fourteen years of age; 36 were feeble physically and of the idiotic type;

<sup>1</sup> Absences on visit are not deducted.



3 were excitable idiots; 3 were insane and not feeble-minded; 4 were not feeble-minded; 3 were cases of spastic paralysis; 4 were of the Mongolian type of idiocy; 1 was a case of sporadic cretinism; 4 were hydrocephalic; 1 was totally deaf; 1 was totally blind; 7 were epileptic; 9, arrested for misdemeanors, were placed here by the Boston Juvenile Court for observation and examination as to their mental condition; 8 were directly committed from the Boston Juvenile Court; 9 other cases were received for observation and study; 5 cases were committed from other criminal courts; 19 were transferred from the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster; 7 were transferred from other State institutions. Some of the cases appear in several of the above groups.

The following table shows the age at admission of the 247 cases admitted during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years of age, . . . . .	10	5	15
From 5 to 10 years, . . . . .	25	15	40
From 10 to 15 years, . . . . .	57	27	84
From 15 to 20 years, . . . . .	33	47	80
From 20 to 25 years, . . . . .	5	8	13
From 25 to 30 years, . . . . .	3	3	6
From 30 to 35 years, . . . . .	1	1	2
From 35 to 40 years, . . . . .	2	5	7
	136	111	247

There were 436 new applications for admission, and of this number only 148 could be admitted. Many of the applications were referred to the new school at Wrentham.

It is rather difficult to convince the friends of applicants of the necessity for delay in the admission of patients. The institution is overcrowded all the time, with every bed filled, and at one time last winter we had 60 patients sleeping on mattresses spread on the floor. As soon as a vacancy occurs another case is promptly

admitted. Admission to the school generally means that the patient remains here as long as he lives, and therefore vacancies do not often occur. The conditions are very different from those obtaining in general hospitals, where patients are discharged after a short residence. The applicants have been especially insistent and impatient since the State assumed the full support of all except the private cases.

Of the 177 cases discharged during the year, 16 were taken home by parents; 43 were discharged while at home on visit; 4 remained at home to work for wages; 4 remained at home to attend public schools; 7 were committed to insane hospitals; 1 was returned to the insane hospital; 2 ran away and were not returned; 9 were discharged as not feeble-minded; 5 were unsuitable; 1 was insane; 16 epileptics were transferred to the Monson State Hospital; 67 were transferred to the Wrentham State School; 2 were taken away by the Vermont authorities.

At the opening of the new buildings at the Wrentham State School, 50 girls were selected for transfer, as a nucleus for the working force in the domestic department. They were chosen from the very best graduates of our school and training departments, and it was planned that the different girls should be skilled in the various forms of housework and manual work. There were girls who could wash, iron, sew, cook, make beds, wait on table, weave, knit, do machine knitting, etc. The places left vacant in our household by the removal of these girls were at once filled by younger girls who had been under training. The withdrawal of so many capable workers at one time made no appreciable difference in our organization.

Ten years ago 10 per cent of the population of the school were epileptics. Since that time several transfers have been made to the State Hospital for Epileptics, and at the present time there are only a few confirmed epileptics remaining here. Cases developing epilepsy during their stay here, or cases of epilepsy admitted, are transferred to the epileptic hospital when they reach the age of ten years.

For another year we have a record of general good health. We have been especially free from infectious and contagious disease. There were 3 cases of scarlet fever and 1 of diphtheria, all mild cases.



There were 23 deaths during the year; 5 were from pulmonary tuberculosis; 5 from organic disease of the brain; 2 from exhaustion of chronic idiocy; 2 from pneumonia; 2 from epilepsy; 2 from valvular heart disease; and 1 each from general tuberculosis, gangrene of the neck, acute meningitis, chronic disease of the stomach; 1 died of pulmonary tuberculosis while at home on a visit.

With a daily average of 1,403 patients, as compared with an average of 1,361 for 1909, there were 11 deaths less. The death-rate of the entire State of Massachusetts for last year was 16.16 per 1,000. The death-rate among our patients last year was 16.39 per 1,000. In other words, the death-rate among our patients, who are proverbially prone to disease and early death, is but slightly in excess of the death-rate of the general population. We have now about 100 patients who are delicate and feeble, and really need and receive infirmary care. A very large number of deaths among this group in any one year would not be surprising.

A dentist has been added to the staff of the school, and his services have added greatly to the comfort and health of the patients.

The necessity for the hospital for adult male cases, noted in the last report, is even more urgent than at that time. We now have about 50 male patients, — feeble, paralyzed or worn out, — who are badly cared for in the wards for able-bodied patients. They need a warmer temperature and more air space, and are uncomfortable and unhappy in the noise and bustle of the active wards. We now have no hospital accommodations whatever for the care of cases of acute illness which occur among our adult male patients. Plans have been prepared for a detached hospital group, providing infirmary and hospital care for these patients. A small separate wing for tubercular patients is provided for.

We have before called attention to the fact that the average age of our patients was increasing, and that we were slowly accumulating a large number of feeble, elderly people. This class is especially liable to tuberculosis, and within a few years we shall need separate detached hospitals, one for each sex, for the treatment of tuberculosis. This provision will be necessary, not only for the protection of the patients from infection, but for the protection of the nurses and attendants. The care of a case of tuber-

culosis with other patients in our crowded wards is not in accord with modern ideas.

The houses for employees are still overcrowded, and we are much in need of the accommodation for 21 female attendants called for in our last report.

The following table shows the ages of the 1,430 inmates at the close of the year ending Nov. 30, 1910: —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years of age, . . . . .	9	3	12
From 5 to 10 years, . . . . .	97	45	142
From 10 to 15 years, . . . . .	234	108	342
From 15 to 20 years, . . . . .	234	152	386
From 20 to 25 years, . . . . .	117	109	226
From 25 to 30 years, . . . . .	80	70	150
From 30 to 35 years, . . . . .	49	37	86
From 35 to 40 years, . . . . .	27	26	53
From 40 to 45 years, . . . . .	9	14	23
From 45 to 50 years, . . . . .	2	1	3
Over 50 years, . . . . .	3	4	7
	861	569	1,430

The records of admission show that 62 females over fourteen years of age, and all within the child-bearing period, were admitted during the year. Of this number, 2 had borne two children each, and 12 had borne one child each. It has recently been said —

that practically all (high-grade) indigent feeble-minded women become mothers of illegitimate children, many of them soon after reaching the age of puberty; that most of the children of feeble-minded women are feeble-minded; that the histories of these feeble-minded women and their feeble-minded children are practically the same. Their birth, poverty, helplessness, ruin and bearing of illegitimate, feeble-minded children form parts of an endless chain, a recurring sequence. By means of it the State is continually supplied with degenerate human beings.



There is need of further provision for a very large number of this class. The applications for the admission of females outnumber those for the admission of males 2 to 1.

Increasing attention is being paid to the relation between mental defect, crime and pauperism. We have many applications for the admission of people who have committed some crime or misdemeanor, or who have become troublesome members of the community by reason of their immoral and criminal tendencies. It is recognized that our reformatories and penal institutions contain a class of persons who are defective mentally, and irresponsible. If these defectives are discharged at the expiration of their sentences, they are soon again arrested or become public charges in some way.

The symptoms of mental defect shown in these imbeciles with criminal instincts are merely the usual signs of feeble-mindedness, modified only in degree and not in kind. The mental defect is relatively slight, and the immoral and criminal tendencies are strongly developed, but the mental weakness is the cause of the moral delinquency, and is a permanent condition. These people seem so bright that it is not easy to get physicians to certify them as feeble-minded, or to persuade judges to commit them as feeble-minded. Indeed, they and their friends are unhappy if they are placed with the feeble-minded.

The term feeble-minded is misleading, and does not fully describe and designate this special class. The legal definitions and precedents relating to the ordinary cases of feeble-mindedness are ineffective and inadequate for this purpose. The combination of mental defect and irresponsibility with the criminal propensities of this class would be well expressed by the term "defective delinquent."

There is urgent need of special legal recognition of this type of defective delinquent, and of suitable provision for proper commitment and permanent detention. This form of commitment should be similar to that used for the commitment of the insane, with all the safeguards there found. These defective delinquents should be permanently committed to a special institution, combining the security and discipline of a prison with the education and training of a school for the feeble-minded. Provision for this class should be made so broad as to include cases in the community

or in the courts, cases recognized in the penal institutions, and cases which develop in the institutions for the feeble-minded. The rights of the individual should be safeguarded by repeated expert examination, and by the possibility of discharge under some form of efficient, continued supervision.

At the school we now have at least 28 defective delinquents of this type, 21 of whom were transferred from the Lancaster Industrial School and 7 committed from the community. These cases do not respond to the methods of discipline and control which are effective with the feeble-minded. They are insubordinate and incorrigible, and subject to outbreaks of temper and violence. They often assault their fellow patients and the officers who are in charge of them. They have to be closely guarded to prevent escape. This particular group is made up of desperate, hardened women, who are manifestly out of place in an institution for the care of the feeble-minded.

The current expenditures for the year were \$270,790.91, or \$3.70+ per capita, with a daily average of 1,403 patients, reckoned as in years past.

If the average number of patients is figured on the actual number present in each house each day of the year, the average for the year would be 1,342, and the weekly per capita cost would be \$3.87+.

We have many adult patients at work in the various departments of the school who have received years of careful training in the manual, industrial and domestic departments. The economic results of this training are now shown in the finances of the school. With an increase in the cost of everything we buy and in the wages paid in nearly every department, the weekly per capita cost of the institution has increased only a few cents. This is partly due to the fact that the work of our trained inmates is applied toward their own support.

This year we have shipped thirteen full carloads of farm produce from the Templeton farm colony to the school at Waltham, in addition to the large amount of farm products used for food at the colony. This home-grown farm produce has materially reduced the expenditures for food. These food supplies, produced by the labor of our boys, make it possible for the children at Waverley to have a most nutritious dietary at a reasonable ex-



pense. This year, as usual, a very large amount of fruit has been enjoyed by the children.

The development of the colony estate has continued along the original lines. This year especial attention has been paid to the clearing of rough land and the improvement of the roads over the estate. We are slowly developing a fine herd of high-grade milch cows. We now have at the colony 45 milch cows, 16 three-year olds, 13 two-year olds and 18 yearlings and calves. Eighteen first-class cows, bred at the colony, were sent to Waltham during the year. We also have at the colony 13 yoke of oxen. We find the oxen very effective and economical in the clearing and ploughing of the rough land.

The colony is visited by many institution officials. As a rule, they are impressed by the interest and enthusiasm which the boys show in the working and development of the estate, and by the happiness which is the evident result of their interest and industry. It would be hard to find a more healthy and contented group of people. From our standpoint the life at the colony is the ideal life for the adult able-bodied defective.

A large amount of summer vegetables were raised in our gardens at Waltham. The cultivation and weeding of these gardens and the harvesting of the crops have been almost entirely done by the class of small boys, who have been prepared for this work in the manual department. At Waltham we are now producing about one-third of the milk consumed, mostly from cows shipped from the colony.

We now have such a variety of manual work for both boys and girls that within certain limits they themselves decide what particular form of work they shall take up. All of the children of suitable age receive training daily in the manual department, averaging from two to four hours per day. The pupils do not spend all this time at one industry, but, for instance, a boy may go into the painting class, the shoemaking class and the weaving class for equal periods, if these are the occupations which interest him most, and in which he is most proficient. We do not try to make a pupil expert in one particular trade at an early age, but rather to give him a variety of interests and of training. Everything the children make is of value, and is actually used for the school. None of the products of the manual department are sold. If any article is



produced in larger quantities than we can use, the pupils at work in that department are transferred to some other industry, and the production cut down for the time.

The foundation of our work is the long-continued training and education of the younger pupils, from the habit-training and body training of the little children in the west building to the highest classes in the schoolhouse and manual departments. Applied interest and directed activity is the keynote of all this training. In the daytime no boy or girl is supposed to be idle. He is at work, or at play, or in school every minute of the time. His interests are followed so far as possible. When he has acquired the power to do things, this power is applied in doing something that is worth while, or in making something that is worth making. This policy, carried out until adult life is reached, makes it possible for our boys to do their work at the colony and for the girls to do their work in the sewing room, laundry and other productive departments of the school. This long-continued training is equally beneficial if the patient is taken home when adult life is reached.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,

*Superintendent.*

DEC. 1, 1910.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ACCOUNT WITH  
RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS, ITS TREASURER. — YEARLY ACCOUNT,  
ENDING NOV. 30, 1910.

### *Receipts.*

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1909, . . . . .	\$3,420 27	
Income from funds, . . . . .	2,141 06	
Dividend in liquidation, Continental National Bank, . . . . .	12 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,573 33

### *Expenditures.*

Box rent, . . . . .	\$10 00	
Auditor, . . . . .	25 00	
Balance board, William Johnson, . . . . .	14 39	
Printing reports, . . . . .	51 69	
	<hr/>	\$101 08
Invested in 4 shares, State Street Trust, . . . . .	840 00	
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1910, . . . . .	4,632 25	
	<hr/>	\$5,573 33

### *Invested funds November 30, 1910.*

2 bonds Boston & Maine, . . . . .	\$2,000 00
3 bonds Boston & Lowell, . . . . .	3,000 00
1 bond town of Belmont, . . . . .	1,000 00
5 bonds city of Waltham, . . . . .	5,000 00
6 bonds Illinois Central, . . . . .	6,000 00
3 bonds city of Newton, . . . . .	3,000 00
1 bond town of Stoughton, . . . . .	1,000 00
5 bonds Nashua Street Railway, . . . . .	5,000 00
10 bonds Baltimore & Ohio, . . . . .	10,000 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$36,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$36,000 00
4 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Illinois Division),	4,000 00
4 bonds Union Pacific,	4,000 00
3 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (general mortgage),	3,000 00
8 shares State Street Trust Company,	1,240 00
50 shares Trimountain Trust,	5,000 00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company,	4,632 25
	<hr/>
	\$57,872 25

RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS,

*Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE IN-STITUTION.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1910:—

### CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1909,	\$8,882 94
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*Receipts.*

*Institution receipts.*

Board of inmates:—

Private,	.	.	\$15,483 06
Reimbursements,	.	.	1,021 93
Cities and towns,	.	.	1,247 51

\$17,752 50

Salaries, wages and labor: —

Wages not called for, . . . . .	39 80
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Sales: —

Food, . . . . .	\$52 41
Clothing and materials, . . . . .	396 99
Furnishings, . . . . .	105 72
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	26 29
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	20 00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	122 90

724 31

Farm, stable and grounds: —

Cows and calves,	.	.	\$200	50
Pigs and hogs,	.	.	100	00
Hides,	.	.	136	69
Vegetables,	.	.	1,098	85
Sundries,	.	.	145	45

1,681 49

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances, . . . . .	\$227 71
Sundries, . . . . .	43 23

270 94

20,469 04

Amount carried forward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$29,351 98
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*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$29,351 98

*Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.*

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1909, . . . . .	\$5,129 00	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30), . . . . .	20,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1910, . . . . .	\$247,681 65	
Less returned, . . . . .	7 42	
	<hr/>	247,674 23

272,803 23

Special appropriations, . . . . .		4,937 76
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Total, . . . . .		\$307,092 97
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*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .	\$20,469 04
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Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1909, . . . . .	14,507 79
Eleven months' schedules, 1910, . . . . .	247,674 23
November advances, . . . . .	13,853 19
	<hr/>

\$296,504 25

Special appropriations:—

Approved schedules (\$4,937.76, less advances of November, 1909, \$495.85), . . . . .	4,441 91
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Balance, Nov. 30, 1910:—

In bank, . . . . .	\$5,456 79
In office, . . . . .	690 02
	<hr/>

6,146 81

Total, . . . . .		\$307,092 97
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, . . . . .	\$273,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	270,790 91

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$2,209 09
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*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor:—

General administration, . . . . .	\$22,505 98
Medical service, . . . . .	8,696 05
Ward service (male), . . . . .	8,919 19
Ward service (female), . . . . .	40,992 37
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	12,955 50
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	12,524 52
	<hr/>

\$106,593 61

Food:—

Butter, . . . . .	\$4,998 41
Butterine, . . . . .	3,418 25
Beans, . . . . .	1,666 56

Amounts carried forward, . . . . .	\$10,083 22	\$106,593 61
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$10,083 22	\$106,593 61
<b>Food — <i>Con.</i></b>			
Bread and crackers,		283 89	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,		2,774 30	
Cheese,		168 92	
Eggs,		1,923 45	
Flour,		8,893 65	
Fish,		1,936 77	
Fruit (dried and fresh),		1,290 89	
Meats,		15,220 43	
Milk,		13,220 84	
Molasses and syrup,		735 67	
Sugar,		3,960 94	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,		885 02	
Vegetables,		1,070 19	
Sundries,		1,389 70	
			63,837 88
<b>Clothing and materials: —</b>			
Boots, shoes and rubbers,		\$4,037 96	
Clothing,		2,599 93	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,		7,974 71	
Furnishing goods,		748 30	
Hats and caps,		30 73	
Leather and shoe findings,		981 78	
			16,373 41
<b>Furnishings: —</b>			
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,		\$4,981 25	
Brushes, brooms,		521 26	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,		327 91	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,		491 76	
Furniture and upholstery,		1,419 58	
Kitchen furnishings,		1,868 28	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,		51 18	
Sundries,		20 02	
			9,681 24
<b>Heat, light and power: —</b>			
Coal,		\$13,222 38	
Freight on coal,		1,765 65	
Oil,		449 33	
Sundries,		151 58	
			15,588 94
<b>Repairs and improvements: —</b>			
Brick,		\$433 57	
Cement, lime and plaster,		1,299 47	
Doors, sashes, etc.,		728 30	
Electrical work and supplies,		691 34	
Hardware,		1,796 89	
Lumber,		1,988 88	
Machinery, etc.,		2,379 90	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,		2,382 33	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,		3,427 04	
Roofing and materials,		1,065 64	
Sundries,		354 43	
			16,547 79
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$228,622 87

*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$228,622 87

**Farm, stable and grounds:—**

Blacksmith and supplies, . . . . .	\$1,018 77
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs, . . . . .	851 16
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc., . . . . .	4,952 17
Hay, grain, etc., . . . . .	10,133 49
Harnesses and repairs, . . . . .	165 70
Horses, . . . . .	9 50
Cows, . . . . .	662 00
Other live stock, . . . . .	1,550 25
Rent, . . . . .	58 10
Tools, farm machines, etc., . . . . .	2,702 15
Sundries, . . . . .	832 67

22,935 96

**Miscellaneous:—**

Books, periodicals, etc., . . . . .	\$378 72
Chapel services and entertainments, . . . . .	1,088 55
Freight, expressage and transportation, . . . . .	5,961 90
Funeral expenses, . . . . .	111 50
Gratuities, . . . . .	60 80
Hose, etc., . . . . .	111 96
Ice, . . . . .	671 22
Medicines and hospital supplies, . . . . .	1,398 27
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra), . . . . .	755 94
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	185 38
Postage, . . . . .	609 19
Printing and printing supplies, . . . . .	175 31
Printing annual report, . . . . .	108 37
Return of runaways, . . . . .	52 07
Soap and laundry supplies, . . . . .	2,725 55
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	529 21
School books and school supplies, . . . . .	703 99
Travel and expenses (officials), . . . . .	285 48
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	853 75
Tobacco, . . . . .	8 00
Water, . . . . .	2,322 00
Sundries, . . . . .	134 92

19,232 08

Total expenses for maintenance, . . . . . \$270,790 91

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.**

Balance Dec. 1, 1909, . . . . .	\$4,939 36
Expended during the year (see statement annexed), . . . . .	\$4,937 76
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	1 60
	4,939 36

**RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$6,146 81
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), . . . . .	13,853 19
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account November, 1910, schedule, . . . . .	3,109 26
	\$23,109 26

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .	\$23,109 26
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*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Iron stairways, Waltham, . . . . .	Chapter 99, Acts 1909, .	\$5,500 00	\$1,370 73	\$5,498 40	\$1 60 <sup>1</sup>
Templeton colony, . . . . .	Chapter 99, Acts 1909, .	6,000 00	3,567 03	6,000 00	—
		\$11,500 00	\$4,937 76	\$11,498 40	\$1 60

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER E. FERNALD,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,  
*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

## VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1910.

## REAL ESTATE.

Land, . . . . .	\$72,772 00
Buildings, . . . . .	748,687 57
	<hr/>
	\$821,459 57

## PERSONAL ESTATE.

Food, . . . . .	\$3,344 24
Clothing and clothing material, . . . . .	4,583 33
Furnishings, . . . . .	62,988 91
Heat, light and power:—	
Fuel, . . . . .	11,767 00
All other property, . . . . .	676 74
Repairs and improvements:—	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, etc., . . . . .	22,098 42
All other property, . . . . .	4,914 55
Farm, stable and grounds:—	
Live stock on the farm, . . . . .	12,564 50
Produce of the farm on hand, . . . . .	11,670 77
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	9,947 15
All other property, . . . . .	899 22
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	7,920 92
	<hr/>
	\$153,375 75

## CLASSIFICATION AND METHOD OF TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

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The plan of detached and separate departments greatly facilitates the proper classification of our inmates, according to age and mental and physical condition, and helps us to secure to each inmate the consideration of individual wants and needs so hard to get in a large institution, where the inmates are massed in one huge building. As we are now arranged, our inmates are classified as follows: at the girls' dormitory are the girls of school grade; at the boys' dormitory and the boys' home are boys of the school department; at the north building are the adult males of the lower grade, the cases requiring much personal care and attention; at the west building are the young and feeble boys, requiring much hospital care, and the females of the lower grade; at the girls' home, the northwest building, and at the north-northwest building are the adult females who are in good bodily health, many of them graduates of our school department, and all of whom are employed in the various domestic departments of the institution; at the farmhouse and at the east building are the adult males who are regularly employed in the farm work. In the hospital are the feeble children and those acutely ill. Each of these departments has a competent matron, who lives in the building, and devotes her entire time and attention to the supervision of the personal care of the children in that department. Thus we have divided our institution into eleven comparatively small families, each with distinctive and peculiar needs, and all under the same general management. This plan retains all the benefits of a small institution, and secures the manifest advantages of a large one.

We have a larger number of pupils under instruction in the school-rooms than ever before. In trying to secure to each child the greatest improvement possible, we have been compelled to rearrange and modify our school work in some respects. In one way the increased number of pupils has simplified the work, as we are now able to so classify and grade our pupils that class work has very largely taken the place of much of the individual teaching necessary when we had a smaller number. There are distinct advantages to the child in placing him in a group of children with capacities and needs similar to his own. He profits by the mistakes of his fellows, and feels the stimulus of healthy rivalry. The teacher gives each child a larger share of her time, and is able to retain the attention of the whole class. Our school children are separated into eleven well-defined grades, classified much as are the chil-



dren in the lower grades of the common schools. There is a regular progression from the lower to the higher grades, and the pupils are promoted as soon as they are qualified. No pupil is in the schoolroom more than one-half of each day. The rest of the day is devoted to manual or industrial training, physical drill and outdoor recreation, thus securing healthy change and variety.

In deciding upon the school exercises, we bear in mind the natural limitations of our pupils. Lessing well says: "Education can only develop and form, not create. It cannot undertake to form a being into anything other than it was destined to be by the endowments it originally received at the hand of nature." We do not expect to be able to entirely overcome the mental defect of any one of our pupils. It is a question of how much development is possible in each case.

As a class, the feeble-minded have dull perceptions, feeble power of attention, weak will-power, uncertain memory and defective judgment. It is useless to attempt to arouse these dormant faculties by forcing upon them the abstract truths of ready-made knowledge. Our teaching must be direct, simple and practical. The child must be made to do, to see, to touch, to observe, to remember and to think. We utilize to the fullest extent the varied and attractive occupations and busy work which are so important a part of the modern graphic methods of instruction for normal children. Object teaching, in the broadest sense, is a prominent feature. The school now has a good collection of objects, models, charts and other apparatus for the practical illustration and application of the subjects taught in the schools. We have for the use of the teachers a school library containing over one thousand recent and standard works on kindergarten and primary work, object teaching, physical and manual training, and other subjects directly connected with our school work.

Nearly all of our pupils receive daily systematic physical training. As a rule, they come to us with poorly developed bodies. Their muscular activity is especially deficient, as shown by their awkward and uncertain movements. Mental awakening generally follows as a direct result of increased physical development. The military drill is of much benefit to the boys. The system of educational gymnastics, as modified for our use, means the prompt execution of precise and carefully planned movements of the various groups of muscles at the command of the instructor. The pupil must be closely attentive, he must quickly hear and understand, and he must promptly execute the command. It is a mental as well as physical drill.

The mental drill and discipline given these children in our formal school classes would really be of little value if the knowledge gained could not be practically applied in the way of making them happier, more self-reliant, more useful, and more like normal boys and girls in every respect.

It has long been recognized that in institution life, notwithstanding

the many special advantages not to be obtained elsewhere, there is more or less loss of the opportunities for profiting by the teaching of experience, and the far-reaching deductions that even a feeble-minded child makes as a result of rubbing against the very frequent and sharp corners of the outside world.

In a well-regulated institution the child's whole life is carefully supervised; he is told when to get up in the morning, what garments to put on, when to go to meals, what articles of food he shall eat, how much he shall eat, and he is kept from danger of all kinds; his daily duties, conduct and even his pleasures are plainly indicated and prescribed, and finally he is told when to go to bed at night. This guardianship is absolutely necessary, not only for his immediate welfare, but that he may acquire proper habits of life. But we try to accomplish all this in such a way that the child's personality shall be developed and brought out, and not lost sight of and extinguished. We spare no effort to bring into each child's life and experience that knowledge of common events and familiarity with the manners and customs of ordinary life that are just as essential parts of the real education of normal children as the usual instruction received in the schoolroom.

The daily life of our institution is based upon and closely resembles the ordinary daily routine of any other village of thirteen hundred inhabitants. As far as possible we try to illustrate the various phases of life in any other community, with its cares, duties, privileges and responsibilities, its little joys and pleasures.

We try to impress upon each one the reasonable certainty that well-doing brings its reward, and that wrong-doing means an ultimate curtailing of some cherished pleasure or privilege. The love of approbation so universally shown by these children is a prime factor in our scheme of discipline and management. No corporal punishment is administered.

To keep our charges healthy, happy and out of mischief, occupation and recreation, in proper proportion, must be provided for every hour in the day. A busy boy is generally a good boy. Every boy and girl in good bodily health has some regular daily work assigned them, according to their age, size and capacity, and this work is often changed, to make them familiar with different kinds of work. This duty may be very simple, and very likely could be much better performed by some one else, or it may be a half or full day's work in the garden, workshop, kitchen or elsewhere. Sunday, the one day of leisure, is the only day when it is at all difficult to keep our boys and girls happy and out of mischief.

Aside from the immediate disciplinary and educational value of work, the only possible way that a feeble-minded person can be fitted to lead a harmless, happy and contented existence after he has grown to adult life is by acquiring in youth the capacity for some form of useful work.



The boys take great interest in the farm and garden work. They have picked thousands of loads of stone from our fields and carted them off for use in roadmaking. They do all the harrowing and cultivating. They do all of the weeding and nearly all of the hoeing in our large garden. The truck team, collecting and delivering supplies between the different buildings, takes the entire time of two boys. Other boys assist the baker, carpenter and engineer. One class of boys devote all their time to painting, doing as good work as we could hire done. Several boys, proudly uniformed with red caps, serve as errand boys. The shoes of our thirteen hundred inmates are kept in repair entirely by the work of the boys. They do all of the printing of stationery, blanks, circulars, etc., for the school. The boys also do much of the housework in the buildings where they live. The girls are kept just as busy. In the laundry they learn to wash, iron and fold clothes. They do much of the sewing, mending and darning for our large household. Much of the children's clothing is made in our sewing-rooms by our girls. Relays of willing helpers keep our eleven sewing machines busy from morning until night. Every girl at all bright is expected to keep her own clothing in repair. They are taught to wash dishes, make beds, wash windows, polish floors, sweep, dust, etc. In the domestic science room classes of girls receive accurate instruction in ordinary housework. They are taught to wash dishes, to make a fire in the kitchen range, to brush the stove, to wash a potato, to properly boil or bake a potato, to prepare other vegetables, to cook a beefsteak or other meat, to make bread and even cake, to lay a table and to properly serve a meal. Some of the advanced classes will cook an entire dinner; one pupil builds the fire, one makes the soup, another cooks the vegetables, another the meat, dessert, etc.; one lays the table, and finally one waits on the table while the rest of the class sit down and enjoy the meal they have prepared. This class work is directly applied in the domestic economy of the school. The pupils who do the best work in the class room are promoted to apply their acquired skill in the various kitchens and dining rooms, to their very great pride and satisfaction. Some of them have developed a good deal of skill in simple cookery. Nearly all have ceased to regard kitchen work as mere drudgery. The older girls and women are of great assistance in the care of the feeble and helpless children. The instinctive feminine love for children is relatively quite as marked with them as with normal women. A newly admitted child is at once eagerly adopted by some one. The affection and solicitude shown for the comfort and welfare of "my baby" are often quite touching. This responsibility helps wonderfully in keeping this uneasy class happy and contented. Without this cheerfully given service we could not well care for the large number of helpless and feeble children in our asylum department without a largely increased number of paid attendants.

Each ward or family of about twenty children has its separate and distinct playground in the shady grove. All of these playgrounds are equipped with swings, hammocks, tilt boards, sand-gardens, croquet sets, etc. Each group of children spends part of each day in their playground, accompanied by the attendant, who directs and assists in their games and sports.

In the living-room of every family is a liberal supply of bright-colored building blocks, picture books and playthings of every sort. Every little girl has a doll of her own. These toys are always accessible, and the children are encouraged to use them as much as possible. The playthings are provided not as luxuries, but as necessities, if we wish to approximate normal mental development. A recent writer well says: "To acquire alert minds, children must be alert; and the young child can be alert only as his play instinct is aroused. Shut out the play instinct, and you stunt his growth; neglect to draw it out, and you lessen his possibilities for strength."

Every boy or girl of suitable physical health is supposed to own a sled. Our fine hills afford splendid facilities for coasting, which are fully utilized.

At least once a week during the school year some evening entertainment is provided for the children, consisting of concerts, readings, school exhibitions, tableaux, minstrel shows, a masquerade ball, dramatic performances and stereopticon exhibitions. These entertainments are gotten up by the officers and employees, usually assisted by some of the children. The school now owns a fine stereopticon apparatus, and nearly a thousand carefully selected lantern slides. These magic-lantern pictures vividly illustrate the principal physical features of the world and the many phases of human life and its varied interests. The pictures are greatly enjoyed by the children, and give them much real knowledge of the great world outside.

The most effectual means of discipline or correction for misdemeanor or waywardness is to send a child early to bed while his fellows are enjoying one of the entertainments.

Among our resources in the way of recreation is the "Zoo," our collection of domestic animals and other pets, including goats, sheep, a calf, a pig, rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, squirrels, hens, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, turtles, frogs and even snakes. This collection is a never-failing source of pleasure and instruction for the children. It really forms a very important part of our school object collection, as the different animals are actually taken into the schoolrooms as living texts for encouraging attention and observation, the exercise of the special senses, and developing the power of speech.

The regular holidays are observed in the most approved and thorough manner. The 4th of July is celebrated with all the noise and pomp of the most ambitious village. In the morning there is a parade of antiques



and horribles, followed by a formal and dignified procession made up of four military companies, the baseball nines and the firemen, headed by the drum corps, all in uniform, who make a tour of the different buildings, where the children enthusiastically and vociferously greet them with the noise of tin horns, torpedoes and firecrackers. Then all the children, officers and teachers fall in the rear of the procession and march to the grove, where a picnic dinner is served, consisting of sandwiches, cake, ice cream, fruit and lemonade, — all in great abundance. In the afternoon the entire family adjourns to the campus to witness a long programme of athletic sports. This includes a baseball match, tug-of-war contest, running, hurdle and other races, etc.; in fact, the conventional New England 4th of July celebration. The eager contestants in the games and races are the boys and even some of the girls, who have been in training for a long time beforehand. The winners are rewarded with glittering badges, which are carefully preserved and proudly worn for a long time afterwards. In the evening a good display of fireworks ends the festivities of the day.

At Christmas the hall is gaily decorated with evergreens and bunting, and every child receives several presents from the Christmas tree.

. Each Sunday services are held in the assembly hall and in the west building, consisting of singing, Bible stories and simple illustrations and practical applications of the fundamental principles of morality and religion. Nearly every child attends these services, and, in addition to the moral instruction, receives valuable lessons in decorum and behavior.

## LAWS RELATING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

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### ACTS OF 1850, CHAPTER 150.

#### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. S. G. Howe, Samuel May, Stephen Fairbanks, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, for the purpose of training and teaching such persons, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

SECTION 2. Said corporation may hold, for the purpose aforesaid, real estate not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars and personal estate the income of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. [*Approved April 4, 1850.*]

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### ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 175.

SECTION 1. Annual appropriations, in addition to unexpended receipts, shall be made for the maintenance of each of the state hospitals and insane asylums, the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates, the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, the Massachusetts state sanatorium, and the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. All accounts for the maintenance of the above institutions shall be approved by the trustees and filed with the auditor of accounts at the end of each month, and shall be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. Full copies of the pay rolls and bills shall be kept at each institution, but the originals shall be deposited with the auditor of accounts as vouchers.

SECTION 2. All money received by said hospitals, asylums and other institutions shall be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth as often as once in each month. The receipts from each institution shall be placed to its credit, and shall be used for its maintenance during the following year.

SECTION 3. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not

affect the powers of the trustees of said institution under the provisions of section twenty-three of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws, section three of chapter eighty-eight of the Revised Laws, chapter one hundred and fifty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and acts in amendment thereof, nor their right to regulate or control the expenditure of any funds held by them under the provisions of said acts.

SECTION 4. Sections one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight and one hundred and twenty-nine of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and six. [*Approved March 14, 1905.*]

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ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 629.

After the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and eight, the commonwealth shall be liable for the board, care and treatment of all persons who are feeble-minded, or epileptic, who may be inmates of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, of the Wrentham state school, of the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, of the Hospital Cottages for Children, or of any other state institution for the care of such persons, or who may be admitted thereto under the provisions of law, and who would be supported under existing laws at the expense of any city or town within the commonwealth. [*Approved June 12, 1908.*]

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ACTS OF 1910, CHAPTER 70.

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated for the maintenance of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten, to wit:—

From the receipts of said school now in the treasury of the commonwealth, the sum of forty-six thousand six hundred seventeen dollars and eighty-six cents; and from the treasury of the commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, a sum not exceeding two hundred twenty-seven thousand three hundred eighty-two dollars and fourteen cents.

For the city of Waltham for the annual assessment due from the commonwealth toward maintaining and operating a system of sewage disposal at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, the sum of eight hundred twenty dollars and eighty-nine cents, as provided for by section three of chapter eighty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 11, 1910.*]



## ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 504, SECTIONS 59-65, 82.

SECTION 59. There shall be six trustees on the part of the commonwealth, of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, one of whom shall annually be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of six years.

SECTION 60. The annual appropriation for the support of said school shall be made upon condition that the board of trustees shall be composed of twelve persons, six of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council; and that the said school shall be subject to the same supervision of the state board of insanity as are the state hospitals for the insane. The trustees of said school shall annually prepare and send to the state board of insanity a written or printed report of its proceedings, income and expenditures, properly classified, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of November, stating the amount appropriated by the commonwealth, the amount expended under such appropriation, the whole number and the average number of inmates, the number and salaries of officers and employees, and such other information as the board may require.

SECTION 61. The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded and the Wrentham state school shall each maintain a school department for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within the school age or who in the judgment of the trustees thereof are capable of being benefited by school instruction, and a custodial department for the care and custody of feeble-minded persons beyond the school age or not capable of being benefited by school instruction.

SECTION 62. Persons received by the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded and by the Wrentham state school shall from time to time be classified in said departments as the trustees shall see fit, and the trustees may receive and discharge pupils at their discretion, and may at any time discharge any pupil or other inmate and cause him to be removed to his home or to the place of his settlement.

SECTION 63. If upon application in writing, a judge of probate finds that a person is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded or the Wrentham state school, he may commit him thereto by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of a physician, qualified as provided in section thirty-two, that such person is a proper subject for said institution.

SECTION 64. The trustees of said institutions may at their discretion receive, maintain and educate in the school department, any feeble-minded person from this commonwealth, gratuitously or otherwise, upon application being made therefor by the parent or guardian of such person, which application shall be accompanied by the certificate of a physician, qualified as provided in section thirty-two, that such



person is deficient in mental ability, and that in the opinion of the physician he is a fit subject for said school. Special pupils may be received from any other state or province at a charge of not less than three hundred dollars a year. The trustees may also at their discretion receive, maintain and educate in the school department other feeble-minded persons, gratuitously or upon such terms as they may determine.

SECTION 65. If an inmate of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded or the Wrentham state school shall have reached the limit of school age or in the judgment of the trustees shall be incapable of being further benefited by school instruction, or if the question of the commitment to or continuance in either of said schools of any inmate, including inmates who may have been transferred from one department of such school to another, under the provisions of section sixty-two, is in the opinion of the trustees and of the state board of insanity a proper subject for judicial inquiry, the probate court for the counties of Middlesex and Norfolk, respectively, upon the petition in writing of said trustees, or of said board or of any member of either body, and after such notice as the court may order, may, in its discretion, order such inmate to be brought before the court, and shall determine whether or not he is a feeble-minded person, and may commit him to such school or either department thereof, or may order him to be discharged therefrom.

SECTION 82. The price for the support of inmates, other than state charges, of the institutions mentioned in section fourteen, and of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, shall be determined by the trustees of the respective institutions. The price for the support of state charges shall be determined by the state board of insanity at a sum not exceeding five dollars per week for each person, and may be recovered by the treasurer and receiver general from such persons if of sufficient ability, or from any person or kindred bound by law to maintain them. The attorney-general shall upon the request of said board bring action therefor in the name of the treasurer and receiver general.

## FORMS OF APPLICATION.

[Form of application for admission of pupil in school department.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS    of    that he is  
the 'father — mother — guardian — or    of    of    ,  
county of    and The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and  
that said    is deficient in mental ability, and is  
a proper subject for a school for the feeble-minded;

WHEREFORE, he requests the trustees of said school to admit the said \_\_\_\_\_ as a pupil in the school department of said school, in accordance with section 64, chapter 504, Acts of 1909.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college; that I have been in the actual practice of medicine for three years since said graduation and next preceding the signing of this certificate; that I am duly registered in accordance with the provisions of chapter 76 of the Revised Laws; and that I have examined with care and diligence of \_\_\_\_\_, county of \_\_\_\_\_, and The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and find that said \_\_\_\_\_ is mentally deficient, and in my opinion is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

M.D.

Dated at                      this                      day of                      19                      .

<sup>1</sup> Strike out words not required.

[Form for commitment of patient in custodial department.]

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

*To the Honorable the Judges of Probate in and for the County of .*

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS a resident of  
in said county, that he is the <sup>1</sup>father — mother — guardian — or  
of residing in in said county,  
and that said is a proper subject for a  
school for the feeble-minded;

WHEREFORE, he prays that said may be  
committed to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

Dated this day of , 19 .

*To the Honorable the Judges of Probate in and for the County of .*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college; that I have been in the actual practice of medicine for three years since said graduation and next preceding the signing of this certificate; that I am duly registered in accordance with the provisions of chapter 76 of the Revised Laws; and that on the day of A.D. 19 , I examined with care and diligence residing in , county of , and The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and find that said is mentally deficient, and in my opinion is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

Dated at this day of M.D. , 19 .

ss. 19 .

Then personally appeared and made oath that the foregoing certificate, by h subscribed, is true.

Before me,

*Justice of the Peace.*

Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. The post-office address is Waverley, Mass. Telegrams should be sent to Waverley. Clematis Brook is the nearest railroad station. A public carriage may be found at Waverley Station.

<sup>1</sup> Strike out words not required.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

WHEREAS, upon the petition of \_\_\_\_\_ praying for the commitment of \_\_\_\_\_ to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, it has been made to appear to me that \_\_\_\_\_ is a proper subject for said school;

Now, THEREFORE, you, the trustees of said school, are hereby commanded, in the name of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to receive the said \_\_\_\_\_, and to care for h\_\_\_\_\_ according to law.

Witness my hand at                      this                      day of                      , in the year  
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and                      .

*Judge of Probate for County of* .



## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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Persons applying for admission of children must fill out and return certain blanks, copies of which will be forwarded to any address on application to the superintendent.

Candidates for admission must be over six years of age. The best age for training and instruction is between eight and twelve.

This institution is not intended for epileptic or insane children. None such will be retained, to the exclusion of more improvable subjects.

Any suitable person may be admitted, on such terms as the trustees may determine, according to the responsibilities and difficulties in each case. Payments are to be made quarterly, in advance, or sufficient surety therefor given. Private pupils will be required to observe strictly all the rules and regulations of the institution.

The children of indigent parents in Massachusetts may secure gratuitous admission in accordance with the law. Indigent pupils from Vermont may secure gratuitous admission by application to the governor of their State.

Children must come to school well provided with plain, strong clothing for summer and winter. The clothing must be renewed by the parents as needed. Children who tear their clothing must be provided with garments made expressly for them, and of such form and texture as may not be easily torn. Only common mending will be done at the expense of the institution. All the articles of clothing must be marked with the FULL NAME of the owner. Sufficient surety will be required for the clothing of the children, and their removal whenever they may be discharged.

Boys should be furnished with two full suits of strong outer clothing, two undershirts, three nightshirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of socks, six handkerchiefs, two colored cotton shirts, two collars, two hats or caps, two pairs of shoes and one pair of mittens.

Girls should have three dresses (two wash dresses), two colored cotton skirts, two colored flannel skirts, four colored aprons, two white aprons, two undervests, three pairs of drawers, two underwaists, three night-dresses, four pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, two collars, two pairs of strong shoes, one pair of rubbers, one hat, one hood, one shawl or cloak and one pair of mittens.

The post-office address of the school is WAVERLEY.

For further particulars, apply in person or by letter to the superintendent.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held quarterly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — The trustees in turn visit the institution, one each week, and meet quarterly at the school.

The trustee making the weekly visit shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent and make a record of his visit and impressions.

He may report on the state and condition of the institution at any quarterly meeting of the trustees.

AUDITOR. — An auditor shall be appointed annually. He shall examine all the accounts of the institution and treasurer. He shall aid the treasurer in the investment of any funds belonging to the institution; and no money shall be paid out by the treasurer without his order.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at, and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the corporation he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the executive committee and shall consult the executive committee before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided*,

*however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessities, or proper indulgences.

He shall make quarterly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees and the corporation an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRON.** — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

**TOBACCO.** — The use of tobacco, either in smoking or otherwise, is prohibited in the institution.



## BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION AND TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

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### ARTICLE I. — TITLE.

The corporation shall be composed of the persons named in “An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,” and such persons as may be elected members by ballot at any legal meeting.

### ARTICLE II. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a president, a vice-president, six trustees, a treasurer, and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however,* that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting, regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE III.

Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each member of the corporation.

### ARTICLE IV.

The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the corporation; and, in the absence of both, a president shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE V.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the corporation on the requisition of the Board of Trustees, or of any ten members of the corporation, notice being given as for the annual meeting.

### ARTICLE VI. — TRUSTEES.

The Board shall be composed of six persons chosen according to the second article, and of six persons appointed by the Governor and

Council of the State of Massachusetts, as provided in the resolve passed by the Legislature and approved June 18, 1886.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a quarter. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum, at any meeting, to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property. They shall have power to take any measures which they may deem expedient for encouraging subscriptions, donations and bequests to the corporation; to take charge of all the interests and concerns of the school; to enter into and bind the corporation by such compacts and engagements as they may deem advantageous; to make such rules and regulations for their own government and that of the school, and not inconsistent with these by-laws, as may to them appear reasonable and proper, subject, however, to be altered or annulled by the corporation.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper. They shall cause to be kept a fair record of all their doings, which shall be laid before the corporation at every meeting thereof; and at every annual meeting they shall make a report in writing on the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation and of the treasurer of the institution, and of the general state of the institution, comprising a statement of the number of persons received into and discharged from the same, the condition of the pupils, and an inventory of all the real and personal estate of the corporation.

#### ARTICLE VII. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the corporation and the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer of the corporation and the superintendent of the corporation with a copy of all votes of the corporation or of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by them.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the corporation to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the corporation, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the corporation, and present the same to the corporation at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

## ARTICLE IX. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require, the expense of such bond to be paid from the maintenance funds of the institution.

## ARTICLE X. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the corporation, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.



## NOTICE.

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### MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located at Waltham, near the Clematis Brook station of the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and about one mile from the Waverley stations of the Fitchburg and Massachusetts Central divisions. The railroad fare from Boston to Clematis Brook is fifteen cents each way. The distance from Boston is eight miles.

Electric cars leave the Park Street subway, Boston, for Waverley, every fifteen minutes; five-cent fare. Electric cars leave Waverley station for Waltham every hour, passing the entrance to the school grounds. A public carriage may be found at the Waverley station; fare, twenty-five cents. Clematis Brook is the nearest railroad station, but there is no public carriage at this station.

The post-office address is Waverley, Mass. Telegrams should be sent to Waverley. Express packages should be sent to Waverley. Packages for the children should be addressed to the school at Waverley. Always put the child's name on the outside of the package.

Friends of the children may visit them any Wednesday, Thursday or Saturday afternoon. No visiting on holidays.

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### TEMPLETON COLONY FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Farm Colony of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located in the town of Templeton. The colony is about three miles from the Baldwinville station of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railroad; it is about two miles from the Templeton station of the Ware River division of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

The cars of the Athol & Gardner electric line go within one-half mile of the colony. The distance from Boston to Baldwinville is seventy-one miles, and the railroad fare is \$1.71 each way. A public carriage may be found at the Baldwinville station.

The post-office address is Baldwinville. The telegraph address is Baldwinville. Express packages should be sent to Baldwinville. Packages for the children should be addressed to the school at Baldwinville, and the child's name should always be put on the outside of the package.

